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25226 7590 04/06/2007 MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP 755 PAGE MILL RD PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1018			EXAMINER PILLAI, NAMITHA	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER-NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/615,337

Applicant(s)

MODER ET AL.

Examiner

Namitha Pillai

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) on 1/22/07. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's amendments to claims 8, 12, 16 and 18. All pending claims have been rejected as being obvious over prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 8, 12, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The audio switches 725 and 825 are disclosed in the specification as mixing a plurality of audio signals but the specification does not disclose that the operator manipulates them. But the audio switch 960 although manipulated by the operator, the specification does not state that this audio switch mixes a plurality of audio signals. Therefore, the specification does not reasonably convey, "***manipulated by an operator an audio switch that mixes a plurality of audio signals***".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 8-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Publication WO 99/59337 (Parish, Craig), herein referred to as Parish and U. S. Publication No. 2003/0160813 A1 (Raju), 5,491,743 (Shiao et al.)

Referring to claim 8, Parish discloses a method for transmitting media content from an editing system at a source location to a target location (page 3, lines 11-14). Parish discloses displaying the media content including playing audio content at about the same time at both the target and source location (page 5, lines 10-12), wherein the media content is displayed at the base and remote sites simultaneously along with the audio related to it. Parish discloses transmitting spoken audio from a user of the editing system at the target location to a user at the source location (page 7, lines 10-20), where the video conferencing system and its audio components allow the users to speak into a microphone and communicate between each other from the remote and base sites. Parish discloses providing microphones at both source and target locations allowing both sets of users to communicate spoken audio and specifically transmit spoken audio from the target location to the source location. See page 10, lines 12-16. Parish discloses manipulating from the target location a level of the audio content as played at the source location (page 14, lines 20-24), wherein Parish teaches

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manipulation of the transmitted audio content, the content level being manipulated in a distinct format at the target location. Parish discloses manipulating from the target location a level of the transmitted spoken audio as played at the source location, thereby to facilitate conversation between the users (page 13, lines 19-24), Parish teaching that transmitted spoken audio is further manipulated by level to be output at the remote site, wherein Parish teaches further manipulation that is done to change the level of the audio spoken. Parish discloses manipulating the audio data format when audio data is transmitted between source and target locations (page 8, lines 9-20). In order to properly transmit and output the audio data that is spoken, audio data spoken at the source or target location is manipulated to a distinct format representing changes in level and then further transmitted to the source and target locations to be properly output to the users at the location to hear the spoken word from the speaker who may be at the source or target locations. Parish does not disclose manipulating by an operator at a target location a volume of the audio content played to a user at a source location, including the volume of the transmitted spoken audio. Although Parish discloses manipulating audio related to content to be played and spoken audio, Parish does not disclose allowing an operator at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio at a source location. Raju discloses providing a user interface in a display system, where the user interface can be manipulated to remotely operate another computer system (page 1, paragraph 7). Raju specifically discloses allowing the user at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio and control how content is played to a user at a source location (page 3, paragraphs 29 and 30). Therefore, Raju discloses

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remotely manipulating the data that is played by one user at a target location to a user at a source location. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the content displayed to a user at a source location from a target location. Both Parish and Raju disclose multiple computer systems, including remote computer systems, where media data is played and viewed at two different locations, with Raju further teaching that the data can be remotely operated to affect what is presented at a separate location. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the system at a source location from a target location to control what is displayed to the user at the source location.

Parish and Raju do not disclose an audio switch that mixes a plurality of audio signals. Shiio has disclosed a conferencing system, where an audio mixing device is used to mix a plurality of audio signals and manipulating the audio sound levels through at different remote locations, including the locations of the users taking part in the conference (column 12, lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shiio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system. Shiio has provided a virtual conference system known in the field of collaborative systems including components such as a audio mixer that are necessary for the virtual conferencing system to function as desired by the users. In view of the details taught of the components of such a virtual conferencing system, the use of an audio mixing means for generating different

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levels of sounds from various users of a conferencing system would have been an obvious teaching when implementing a conferencing system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shiio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system.

Referring to claim 9, Parish discloses that transmitting spoken audio is over a video conferencing system (page 5, lines 10-20).

Referring to claim 10, Parish discloses adding at least one of graphics, text, or other information to the transmitted media content in conjunction with the video conferencing (page 18, lines 7-11), wherein annotating the media content teaches adding information to the transmitted media content. Parish in general teaches editing media data in conjunction with video conferencing wherein annotations and transmission of data, communication between users would be carried out through video conferencing therefore any form of editing would be carried out in conjunction with video conferencing.

Referring to claims 11 and 15, Parish does not disclose that manipulating the transmitted audio content volume includes increasing, decreasing, or muting the audio volume as played at the source location. It is notoriously well known to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose that manipulating audio volumes includes increasing, decreasing, or muting the audio level, wherein these represent volume adjusters found in various operating systems of computer systems to adjust the volume

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to a desired level by the user. Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to teach that manipulating the audio content volume includes increasing, decreasing, or muting the audio volume. Parish discloses a system that enables users to listen to audio data, further allowing adjustments made to this audio data, as is common in computer systems, it would have been obvious that a volume adjuster is presented to the user to manipulate the volume desired for a user to listen to the audio content. Hence, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to manipulate the audio content volume including increasing, decreasing, or muting the audio volume.

Referring to claim 12, Parish discloses a system with an editing system at a source location for the creation of media content including audio (page 3, lines 1-13), wherein Parish teaches an editing system at a source location for the creation of multimedia content which includes soundtrack representative of audio. Parish discloses that the editing system adapted to play back the media content and to transmit the media content including the audio content to a target location (page 3, lines 11-14). Parish discloses a video teleconferencing system for transmitting spoken audio from a user at the target location to a user at the source location (page 5, lines 10-18). Parish discloses that spoken audio input means is provided to both source and target locations so that spoken audio can be transmitted from and to both locations (page 8, lines 15-23). Parish discloses an editing control console at the target location and coupled to the editing system and to the video teleconferencing system to manipulate from the target location settings related to the media content, wherein the user interface presented

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displays editing means for editing the media component (page 16, lines 17-20). Parish discloses manipulating from the target location a level of the audio content as played at the source location and manipulating from the target location of the transmitted spoken audio as played at the source location, thereby to facilitate conversation between the users (page 13, lines 19-24), Parish teaching that transmitted spoken audio is further manipulated by level to be output at the remote site, wherein Parish teaches further manipulation that is done to change the level of the audio spoken, with the transmitted spoken audio, to facilitate conversation between the users. Parish discloses manipulating the audio data format when audio data is transmitted between source and target locations (page 8, lines 9-20). In order to properly transmit and output the audio data that is spoken, audio data spoken at the source or target location is manipulated to a distinct format representing changes in level and then further transmitted to the source and target locations to be properly output to the users at the location to hear the spoken word from the speaker who may be at the source or target locations. Parish does not explicitly teach that an editing console is used for the manipulation of the transmitted audio content. It is notoriously well known to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose that an editing console, represented as a control for adjusting the volume of the audio data found in various operating systems of computer systems to adjust the volume to a desired level by the user. Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to teach an editing console for adjusting the transmitted audio levels. Parish discloses a system that enables users to listen to audio data, further allowing

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adjustments made to this audio data, as is common in computer systems and Parish further teaches an user interface that allows for user viewing and manipulation of the data being editing along with the video conference data. It would have been obvious that a volume adjuster is presented to the user to manipulate the volume desired for a user to listen to the audio content, representing the editing console. Hence, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to present an editing console for manipulating the transmitted audio wherein the volume adjuster presented to the user would serve as this editing console for manipulating the transmitted audio, which is found commonly in various computer systems. Parish does not disclose manipulating by an operator at a target location a volume of the audio content played to a user at a source location, including the volume of the transmitted spoken audio. Although Parish discloses manipulating audio related to content to be played and spoken audio, Parish does not disclose allowing an operator at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio at a source location. Raju discloses providing a user interface in a display system, where the user interface can be manipulated to remotely operate another computer system (page 1, paragraph 7). Raju specifically discloses allowing the user at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio and control how content is played to a user at a source location (page 3, paragraphs 29 and 30). Therefore, Raju discloses remotely manipulating the data that is played by one user at a target location to a user at a source location. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the content displayed to a user at a source location from a target

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location. Both Parish and Raju disclose multiple computer systems, including remote computer systems, where media data is played and viewed at two different locations, with Raju further teaching that the data can be remotely operated to affect what is presented at a separate location. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the system at a source location from a target location to control what is displayed to the user at the source location.

Parish and Raju do not disclose an audio switch that mixes a plurality of audio signals. Shio has disclosed a conferencing system, where an audio mixing device is used to mix a plurality of audio signals and manipulating the audio sound levels through at different remote locations, including the locations of the users taking part in the conference (column 12, lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system. Shio has provided a virtual conference system known in the field of collaborative systems including components such as a audio mixer that are necessary for the virtual conferencing system to function as desired by the users. In view of the details taught of the components of such a virtual conferencing system, the use of an audio mixing means for generating different levels of sounds from various users of a conferencing system would have been an obvious teaching when implementing a conferencing system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shio to

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disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system.

Referring to claim 13, Parish discloses the video teleconferencing system also transmitting spoken audio from the source location to the target location (page 4, lines 10-13).

Referring to claim 14, Parish discloses that the editing system adds at least one of graphics, text, or other information to the media content during the video conferencing (page 17, lines 15-22), wherein annotating the media content teaches adding information to the transmitted media content. Parish in general teaches editing media data in conjunction with video conferencing wherein annotations and transmission of data, communication between users would be carried out through video conferencing therefore any form of editing would be carried out in conjunction with video conferencing.

Referring to claim 16, Parish discloses a method for transmitting media content from an editing system at a source location to a target location (page 3, lines 11-14). Parish discloses displaying the media content at about the same time at both the target and source locations (page 16, lines 15-20), wherein the same media content is simultaneously displayed to all the users of the collaboration system. Parish discloses manipulating remotely by a user at the target location the editing system at the source location to control playback of the media content at both locations at the same time (page 16, lines 15-20), wherein the editing of the media content is the remote

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manipulation at the remote site and viewable at other sites wherein the director can view what is being manipulated at another remote site. The media data that is played is played simultaneously to both viewers at the source and target locations. Parish discloses providing a videoconference system linking the target and source locations (page 4, lines 10-14). Parish does not disclose manipulating by an operator at a target location the editing system at the source location to control playback of the media content at both locations at the same time. Although Parish discloses playing the media data at the source and target locations at the same time, Parish does not disclose manipulating remotely by a user at a target location of the editing system at the source location. Raju discloses providing a user interface in a display system, where the user interface can be manipulated to remotely operate another computer system (page 1, paragraph 7). Raju specifically discloses allowing the user at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio and control how content is played to a user at a source location (page 3, paragraphs 29 and 30). Therefore, Raju discloses remotely manipulating the data that is played by one user at a target location to a user at a source location. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the content displayed to a user at a source location from a target location. Both Parish and Raju disclose multiple computer systems, including remote computer systems, where media data is played and viewed at two different locations, with Raju further teaching that the data can be remotely operated to affect what is presented at a separate location. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to

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remotely operate the system at a source location from a target location to control what is displayed to the user at the source location.

Parish and Raju do not disclose an audio switch that mixes a plurality of audio signals. Shiio has disclosed a conferencing system, where an audio mixing device is used to mix a plurality of audio signals and manipulating the audio sound levels through at different remote locations, including the locations of the users taking part in the conference (column 12, lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shiio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system. Shiio has provided a virtual conference system known in the field of collaborative systems including components such as a audio mixer that are necessary for the virtual conferencing system to function as desired by the users. In view of the details taught of the components of such a virtual conferencing system, the use of an audio mixing means for generating different levels of sounds from various users of a conferencing system would have been an obvious teaching when implementing a conferencing system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shiio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system.

Referring to claim 18, Parish discloses a system including an editing system at a source location for the creation of media content (page 3, lines 1-13), wherein Parish

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teaches an editing system at a source location for the creation of multimedia content which includes soundtrack representative of audio. Parish discloses that the editing system is adapted to play back the media content and to transmit the media content to a target location (page 3, lines 11-14). Parish discloses a videoconference system linking the target and source locations (page 4, lines 10-14). Parish discloses an editing control console at the target location coupled to the editing system (page 16, lines 17-20) and displaying the transmitted media content at the target location (page 5, lines 10-18), wherein by the editing control console a user at the target location remotely manipulates the editing system from the target location, to control playback of the media content at both locations at about the same time (page 17, lines 15-23 and page 18, lines 1-3), where Parish discloses an editing user interface that can be manipulated and playback is controlled based on this user interaction with the editing user interface. The media data that is played is played simultaneously to both viewers at the source and target locations. Parish does not disclose manipulating by an operator at a target location the editing system at the source location to control playback of the media content at both locations at the same time. Although Parish discloses playing the media data at the source and target locations at the same time, Parish does not disclose manipulating remotely by a user at a target location of the editing system at the source location. Raju discloses providing a user interface in a display system, where the user interface can be manipulated to remotely operate another computer system (page 1, paragraph 7). Raju specifically discloses allowing the user at a target location to manipulate the volume of audio and control how content is played to a user at a source

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location (page 3, paragraphs 29 and 30). Therefore, Raju discloses remotely manipulating the data that is played by one user at a target location to a user at a source location. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the content displayed to a user at a source location from a target location. Both Parish and Raju disclose multiple computer systems, including remote computer systems, where media data is played and viewed at two different locations, with Raju further teaching that the data can be remotely operated to affect what is presented at a separate location. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Raju to remotely operate the system at a source location from a target location to control what is displayed to the user at the source location.

Parish and Raju do not disclose an audio switch that mixes a plurality of audio signals. Shio has disclosed a conferencing system, where an audio mixing device is used to mix a plurality of audio signals and manipulating the audio sound levels through at different remote locations, including the locations of the users taking part in the conference (column 12, lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system. Shio has provided a virtual conference system known in the field of collaborative systems including components such as a audio mixer that are necessary for the virtual conferencing system to function as desired by the users. In view of the details taught of the components of such a

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virtual conferencing system, the use of an audio mixing means for generating different levels of sounds from various users of a conferencing system would have been an obvious teaching when implementing a conferencing system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Shiio to disclose using an audio mixing means to mix a plurality of audio signals to adjust the sound that is heard including the levels heard from various users of a conferencing system.

4. Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parish, Raju and Shiio and "AUROACORD".

Referring to claims 17 and 19, Parish does not explicitly disclose that manipulating remotely includes starting, stopping, fast forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback. It is notoriously well known to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose that manipulating a video includes starting, stopping, fast-forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback, wherein viewing of video data involves manipulation using these functions. Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to teach that that manipulating remotely includes starting, stopping, fast forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback. Parish discloses a system that enables users to listen to view video data, wherein including video systems and means for viewing and manipulation of video data related to motion picture or television programs. It would have been obvious that the functions included would be starting, stopping, fast-forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback, for the manipulation of video. Data

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involving video information, that is to be viewed and further manipulated especially including motion picture and television programming data would be manipulated by starting, stopping, fast forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback. Hence, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to manipulate the video data by starting, stopping, fast forwarding, rewinding, and pausing the playback.

Parish does not disclose using a shuttle and jog control at the target location for playback. "AURORACORD" teaches using a jog and shuttle control for playback of media data (page 1, column 1, lines 15-16). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from "AURORACORD" to use a jog and shuttle control for playback. The use of a jog and shuttle control for playback is well known and further taught in reference "AURORACORD" for playback of media data. Hence, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from "AURORACORD" to use a jog and shuttle control for playback of media data.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 1/22/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Raju's system describes a collaborative system, where multiple users collaborate at a point in time to view data. Furthermore, Raju discloses means for remote control of a graphical user interface including the volume controls. Raju discloses the use of remote control of volume, where the user is able to control the audio levels through a

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user interface. Raju is able to carry out this user control to a remote computer amongst multiple user systems. Both Parish and Raju disclose remote interaction, where Raju further discloses allowing the user at one location to remotely control the settings of another location. Raju has specifically disclosed the use of a remote system, where this remote system would be in a different location from the main system.

Although Parish may not explicitly disclose the use of audio mixing means including mixing a plurality of audio signals for determining sound levels, Shiio has disclosed such an audio mixing means. Shiio is also a conferencing system that has established an audio mixing means for mixing a plurality of signals, which is needed when multiple users are communicating in a conference system. Therefore, the combination of Parish, Raju and Shiio would have been obvious.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach the method for transmitting editing content in a conference system.

Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in

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37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Namitha Pillai
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173
March 30, 2007



**RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173**